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SIDA, I.; MALLETTE, T.

MICA, 1.; A black, T. Regulation of operating costs. p. /2. A turn in the siderungical probability in Soviet Russia; continuous casting of steel. p. 77.

Projective in the second of th

To: East Euromean / chestion, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

GARDARA, M.; TROFOTARU, Margot; HOTARU, Natalia; NEGRU, T.; SICA, Mihaela; WIARUTEU, A.

Biochemical changes in the central nervous system of animals with experimental allergic encephalomyelitis. Fiziol. norm. pat. 11 no.3:243-250 My-Je 165.

i. Catedra de fiziopatologie, Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Bucuresti.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001550420008-6"

THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

SICH, A.[Sych, A.]; TELEDIDO, A.; TESLYA, F.; CHEGORYAN, O.[Chehorian, O.]; POVOLOTSKIY, A.I [Povolots'kyi, A.I.], red.; LYAMKIN, V., tekhn. red.

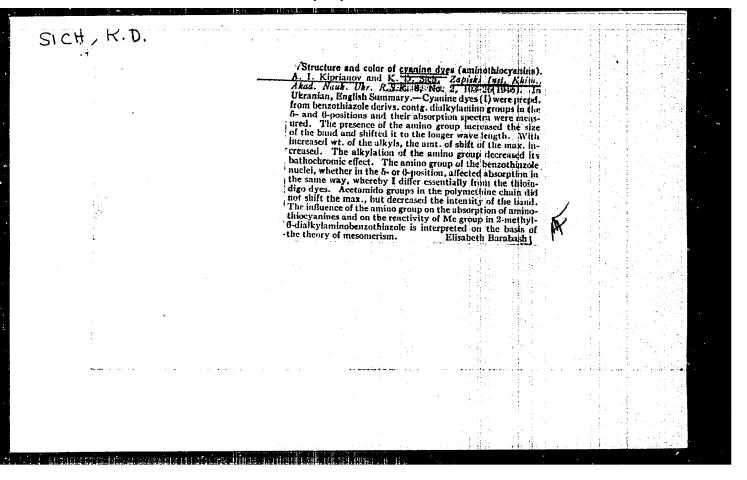
[New developments on the map of the Ukraine; album of diagrammatic maps of economic administrative regions] Nove na karti
Ukrainy; al'bom kartoskhem ekonomichnykh administratyvnykh raioniv.
n.p. Derzhpolitvydav URSR, 1961. 14 maps. (MIRA 15:7)

(Ukraine—Maps)

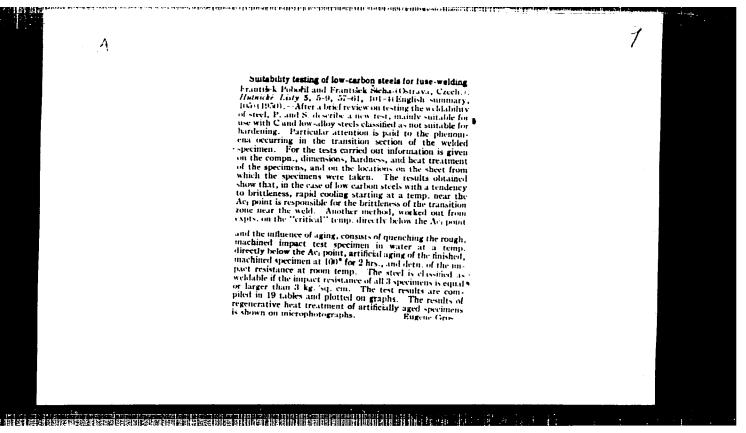
MAR'YANOV, B.M.; SICH, A.S.[Sych, A.S.]; YAMPOL'SKIY, B.B. [IAmpol's'kyi, B.B.]; VETICHKA, I.O.[Velychka, I.O.], red.; POVOLOTSKIY, A.I. [Povolots'kyi, A.I.], red.; GAVRILETS', D.V.[Havrylets', D.V.], tekhn. red.

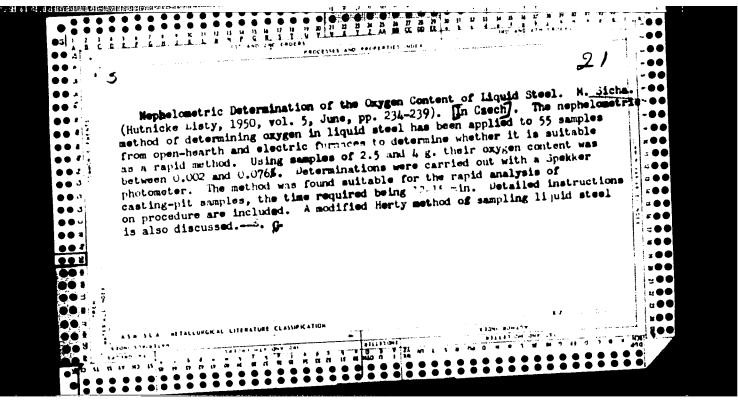
[Great 20 years; visual aid]Pro velyke dva@tsiatyrichchia; na-ochnyi posibnyk. Kyiv, Derzhpolitvydav URSR, 1962. 62 p. (MIRA 16:2)

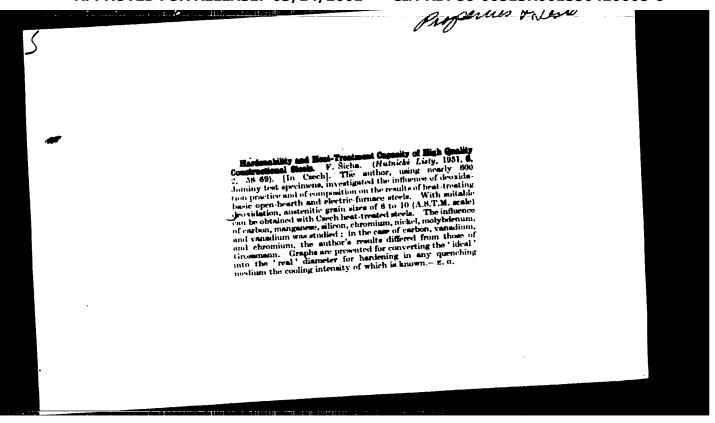
(Russia—Economic policy)

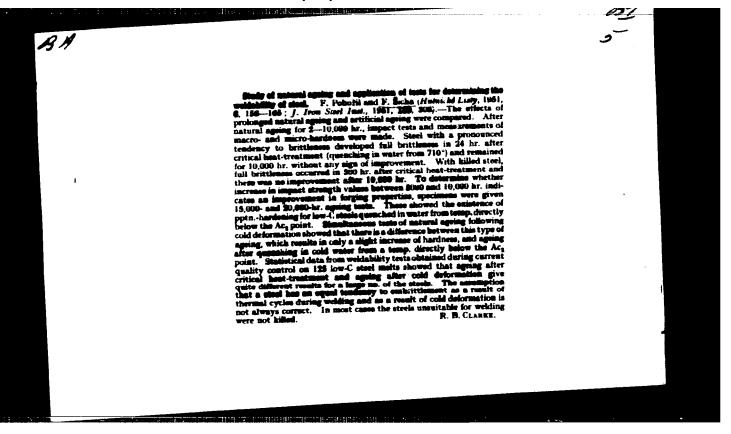


Influence of the chemical composition of hypocutectoidal steels on the Ac, temperature and the optimum hardening temperature. Frantike Sicha. Harische Litty 3, 100-74 (1949).—The proxibility of using results of dilatometric tests for deth. of the influence of the healting active of the special steels on the transformation. The hard part of the special steels and the optimum hardening temps, can be deted, quickly and with sufficient accuracy from the results of dilatometric tests. S. has carried out a market cal investigation of the influence care the values obtained and V on the company of the special steels and the optimum hardening temps, can be deted, quickly and with sufficient securacy from the results of dilatometric methods. Hardening tests were also carried out with normalized specimens of V_t in, diam, and 3 in, long which have been quenched in higher once interesting the special steels of the gamma grains of the termined by dilatometric methods. Hardening thigher once interesting the special special steels and the vertex absorbed specimens of V_t in, diam, and they were also calculated the special special









Journal of the Iron and Steel Inst.

June 1954

Properties and Tests

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Properties and Tests

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June 1954

An Important Protoc in Relation to the (Humed) of the Iron and Iron and

SICHA, F.

"Mow steel for welded structures." p. 449.

STROJIPENSTVI. (MINISTERSTVO TEZKEHO STROJIPENSTVI, MINISTERSTVO PRESMEHO STROJIPENSTVI A MINISTERSTVO AUTOMOBILOVEHO PRUMYSLU A ZEMEDFISKYCH STROJU.) Fraha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 6, June 1959.

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Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959. Uncl.

S/137/62/000/011/029/045 A006/A101

AUTHORS:

Svoboda, Miroslav, Vrtěl, Jaroslav, Šícha, František

TITLE:

Low-alloy weldable ferrite-perlitic steel with high toughness

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 74

abstract 1111/7/)P, Czechoslovakian Patent no. 101219 of October 15,

1961)

TEXT: The composition is given for a steel grade with high a at temperatures to - 100° C in delivery state which is suitable for the manufacture of large-size parts. The steel contains in %: C 0.10 - 0.25, Ni 0.3 - 1.0 Al (in the solid solution) 0.02 - 0.20 Si < 0.4, Mn 0.8 - 1.5. The steel may also contain carbide-forming elements, such as: Nb, Ta, Mo, V, Ti and Zr, separately or in combinations, up to 0.4%. Steel containing (in%) C 0.11 Mn 0.94 Si 0.28 Ni 0.65 Al (in the solid solution) 0.1 Nb 0.09 shows at - 70° C a as high as 6 kgm/cm². The temperature of transition to brittle state is - 100° C in delivery state, and - 70° C after deformation aging.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

M. Shapiro

Card 1/1

SICHA, Frantisek

Trends in the development of high-strength steel for welded constructions in Czechoslovakia. Zvar sbor 10 no.1:100-108 161.

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava.

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EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k) JD/HW L 18151-66 ACC NR: AP6010380 SOURCE CODE: 02/0034/65/000/005/0337/0344 AUTHOR: Poboril, Frantisek (Engineer; Doctor); Sicha, Frantisek ORG: Research Institute for Iron Metallurgy, Prague (Vyzkumny ustav hutnictvi zeleza); Klement Gottwald Vitkovice Iron Works, Ostrava (Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda) TITIE: New trends in production technology of seamless austenitic steel tubes SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 5, 1965, 337-344 TOPIC TAGS: steel, austenitic steel, metal tube, metal machining, metal pressing, ABSTRACT: For high pressure modern steam plants economical grades of steel containing as Fe Mn Cr base were developed. A process for production of starting billets for such tubes is described. Ingots weighing 3850 kg are teemed; they are passed through blooming and billet mill without being reheated. 130 mm & cylindrical billets are reduced by machining to 120 mm and cut into 390 mm long slugs. These are heated to 1150-1200°C and pressed in two hydraulic presses into hollow pressings to make seamless tubes. This method in comparison with the old one omits forging and boring of billets; this substantially increases the labor productivity. Two groups of different steel heats were analyzed. Austenitic steel billets should have a good hot workability and a ferrite delta content less than 3%. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 11 tables, and 2 formulas. [JPRS]
SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001550420008-6"

ELECTRONICO DE CHENTE ANTICONO DE CONTROL CONT

ACC NR. KINGLOWO 10th F 10th: 07/0032/65/033/302/033 AUTHOR: Vrtel, J. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences); Svoboda, M. (Engineer); Sicha, F. ORG: [Vrtel; Svoboda] State Research Institute of Material and Technology, Prague (Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie); [Sicha] Klement Gottwald Iron Works in Vitkovice, Ostrava (Viktovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda) TITLE: Fine-grained, niobium-alloyed weldable steel SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 15,7 no. 7, 1965, 512-520 TOPIC TAGS: steel, niobium steel, solid mechanical property, metal property, weldability, niobium alloy, niobium, 13,032 niobium steel ABSTRACT: The article reports detailed information on a new fine-grained niobium alloyed steel recently developed in Czechoslovakia and standardized as No. 13,032. The article briefly explains the effect of niobium on the mechanical properties of steel and compares the new steel with existing standard types employed for similar purposes. This paper was presented by J. Raiman, Engineer. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 11 tables. [JPRS] SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 003 UDC: 669.14.018.29;669.14.018.62;669.293

SICHA, Ladislav

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International symposium on stainless steel and alloys. Hut listy 16 no.12:898-900 D '61.

(Steel, Stainless)

MITURA, K., inz.; SICHA, M., CSc.

Supersonic determination of the reasons of plate effects and their removal. Hut listy 19 no.9:659-663 S 164.

L 21109-66 EWT(1)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) IJF(c) AT
ACC NR: AP5015926 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0055/65/015/006/0399/0406

AUTHOR: Pilar, J.; Sicha, M.

ORG: Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University, Prague

TITLE: Verification of the microwave method of measuring small changes in con-

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 6, 1965, 399-406

TOPIC TAGS: plasma resonance, electron distribution, microwave plasma, frequency band, plasma wave, traveling wave interaction, critical wavelength

ABSTRACT: A more detailed experimental verification of shorter wavelengths in a frequency band of 3 kMc was carried out. The method of measuring small changes in electron concentration in plasma by the high-frequency resonance method with an apparatus working in a frequency band of 3 kMc was verified. The authors stated that the initial relations of the given method are valid with sufficient accuracy even in this frequency band. The authors thank V. Vesely, Department of Electronics and Vacuum Physics of the Mathematical Physical Faculty of Charles University, for his valuable advice and aid in carrying out experiments. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 6 formulas, and 2 tables. [Based on authors' abstract.]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Nov64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 1/1 +da

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electronics - Gas Discharge and Gasdischurge Apparatus H-7

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1959, No 3785

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: Sicha Milos, Vesely Vitezslav Author

Inst

: Measurement of the Electron Density of a Discharge Plasma Title

in a Torcidal Resonator.

Orig Pub : Chekhosk. fiz. zh., 1958, 8, No 2, 256-257

Abstract : See Referat Zhur Fizika, No 12, 1958, No 28027

: 1/1 Card

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Optics - Luminescence.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 2, 1960, 4507

Author : Sicha, Milos

Inst

Title : Electronic Method of Measuring the Attenuation Time

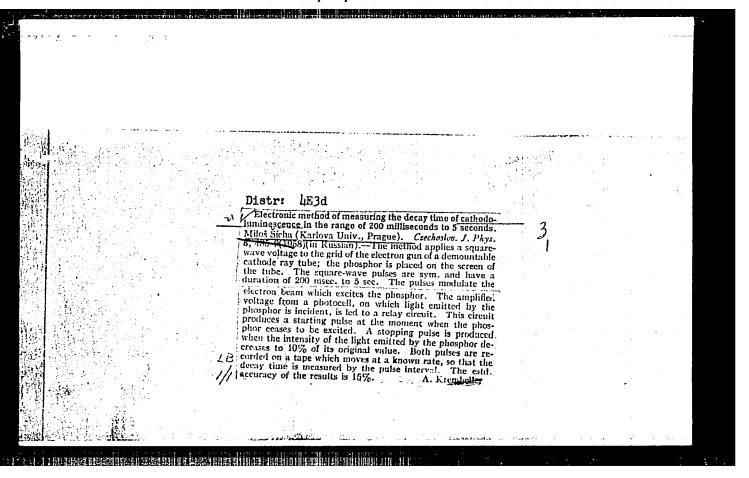
of Cathode Luminescence

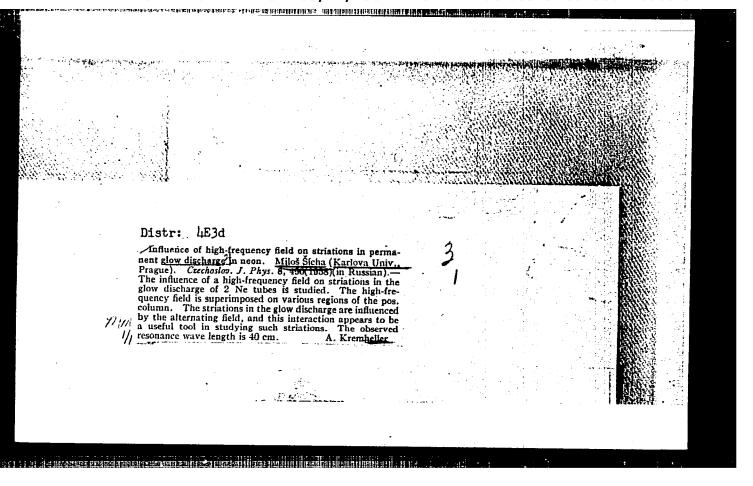
Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1958, 8, No 3, 384-386

Abstract : An electronic method is described for measuring the time

of attenuation of cathode luminescence in the interval from 200 milliseconds up to five seconds, This method can be extended for other regions of attenuation times. The method is distinguished for the ease of reproducibility of the measurements, so that the results can be

Card 1/1





CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Flactronics - Electron Discharge of Gas and Gas H-7 Disc'ar to Apparatus

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 11111

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Author : Sicha Milos Inst

: Effect of the Hig: Frequency Field on the Striations in a de Title

Glow Discharge in Nuon

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1958, 8, No 4, 502

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

S Balley Mis

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of In- E organic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 67319.

Author : Sicha M.
Inst : Not given.

Inst: Not given.
Title: Determination of FeO, MnO, and Dissolved Gases in

Iron.

Orig Pub: Hutnicke listy, 1958, 13, No 2, 185-192.

Abstract: A possibility of formation of free FeO and MnO in the electrolysis of steel has been investigated. It was established that in the range of conditions studied, such a formation of FeO and MnO is not possible. It was also established that in the

Card 1/2

Milos Šícha CZECH/37~59~1~23/26 AUTHOR:

Letter to the Editor: The Influence of a High Frequency TITLE:

Field on the Homogeneous Positive Column of a d.c. Glow

Discharge

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 1, p 114

ABSTRACT: The experimental arrangement has been described in Ref 1.

Striations appeared in the homogeneous positive column when a high frequency field was applied. The striations spread like a stationary damped wave towards the anode. The mechanism of this phenomenon is probably similar to that discussed in Refs 3 and 4.

There are 4 references, of which 3 are Czech and 1 is

Soviet,

ASSOCIATION: Katedra vysoké frekvence a vakuové techniky,

Karlovy university, Praha

(Chair of High Frequency and Vacuum Engineering, Card 1/1

Charles University, Prague)

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1958

AUTHOR: Milos Sícha CZECH/37-59-2-14/20

TITLE: Letter to the Editor: The Influence of an Amplitude

Modulated High Frequency Field on the Homogeneous

Positive Column of a dc Discharge

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 2,

pp 213-213 (+ 1 plate)

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ABSTRACT: The experimental arrangement was similar to that in Refs 1 and 2, but the high frequency oscillator was modulated with a square wave, such that in one modulating half-period, the generator oscillated and in the other it did not. The dc discharge was fed through a penthode (Ref 5) which served as a working resistance. discharge tube was 2 cm in diameter and was filled with neon at 2.1 mm Hg. The high frequency discharge was superimposed over part of the positive column of the dc glow discharge in a part of the discharge tube contained in a toroidal resonator with resonance wavelength approximately 40 cm. The influence of the modulated high frequency discharge on the positive column was followed by observing the changes in light intensity emitted from the discharge. The light was measured by Card 1/3 a photocell whose output was amplified and fed into an

CZECH/37-59-2-14/20

Letter to the Editor: The Influence of an Amplitude Modulated High Frequency Field on the Homogeneous Positive Column of a dc Discharge

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oscilloscope. Oscillograms for various distances of the photocell from the point of superposition of the discharges are shown in Fig 1 (p 222f). The positive column in the absence of the high frequency discharge was homogeneous. The modulating frequency of the high frequency field was 50 c/s. As shown in Ref 2, the high frequency discharge causes stationary striations in the positive column of the dc discharge which are damped towards the anode. With a pulsated high frequency discharge, the striations develop when the discharge starts and disappear when it stops (Fig 1). There are two regions in the stationary layer (Refs 3, 4). In one region, the intensity of the plasma forming processes is increased while in the other it is decreased. Between them is a region in which the light intensity emitted from the striated column is the same as that emitted from the homogeneous column. As shown in Figs 1b and 1d, no oscillations of light intensity exist in this region. With a pulsated high frequency discharge, the light

Card 2/3

CZECH/37-59-2-14/20 Letter to the Editor: The Influence of an Amplitude Modulated High Frequency Field on the Homogeneous Positive Column of a dc

intensity forms a stationary wave between the location of the superposition of the discharges and the anode. The wave is damped towards the anode. The oscillograms in Fig 1 show that a stationary disturbance leads to stationary striations, while a non-stationary disturbance leads to non-stationary striations - a striation wave. This is in agreement with the hypothesis expressed in Refs 3 and 4. There is 1 figure and 5 references, of which 4 are Czech and 1 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra vysoké frekvence a vakuové techniky

Buttered is a first from a surface of a common dispersion disputation and a common surface of the common surfa

Karlovy university, Praha (Chair of High Frequency Card 3/3 and Vacuum Techniques, Charles University, Prague)

SUBMITTED: September 24, 1958

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electronics - Electric Discharges in Gases and H
Gas Discharge Apparatus.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 2, 1960, 3983

Author : Sicha, Milos

Inst : Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Title : Effect of High Frequency Field on Homogeneous Positive

Column of a dc Glow Discharge

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1959, 9, No 1, 114

Abstract : An investigation was made of the influence of a high fre-

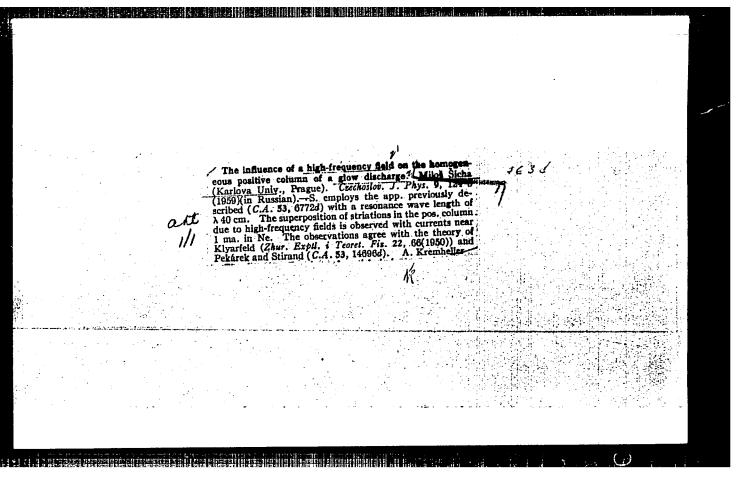
quency field on the homogeneous positive column of a glow discharge. The discharge was excited in a tube, to the electrodes of which was applied a direct voltage. The high frequency discharge was excited in the part of the tube located in a toroidal resonator (resonant frequency > 40 cm). Under the influence of a high

Card1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electromics - Electrical Discharges in Gases and H

APPROVED:FOR RELEASE# 103/164/20010, 3961A-RDP86-00513R001550420008-6"

frequency discharge, the homogeneous positive column becomes stratified in the space between the place where the discharges are superimposed in the anode. The stratification was attenuated in the direction towards the anode. -- Yu.V. Kornushov



CIA-RDP86-00513R001550420008-6 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electropics - Electrical Discharges in Gases and Gas Discharge Apparatus.

: Ref Zhur Fizika, No 2, 1960, 3981 Abs Jour

: Sicha, Milos Author

: Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia Thist

: Effect of Amplitude-Modulated High Frequency Field on a Title

Homogeneous Positive Column of a dc Discharge

: Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1959, 9, No 2, 213-214 Orig Pub

: The author has investigated the influence of an amplitude-Abstract

: modulated strong high-frequency field on the stratification of the positive column of a dc glow discharge. The discharge was excited in a discharge tube to the electrodes of which was applied a direct voltage. The high frequency discharge was excited by a high-frequency

field of a toroidal resonator (resonant wavelength X=

Card 1/2

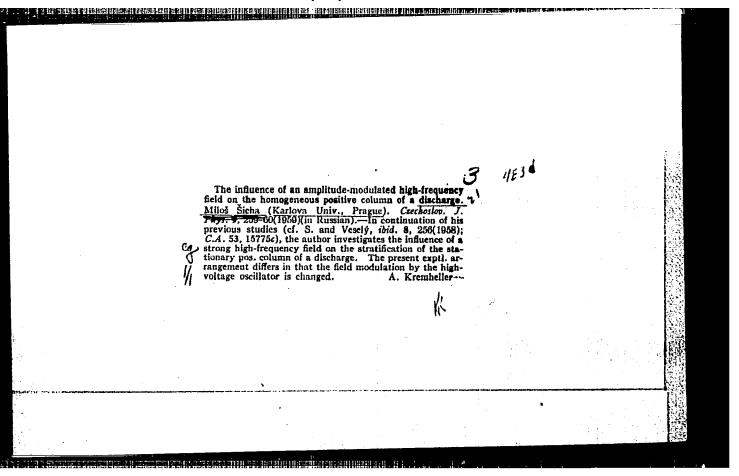
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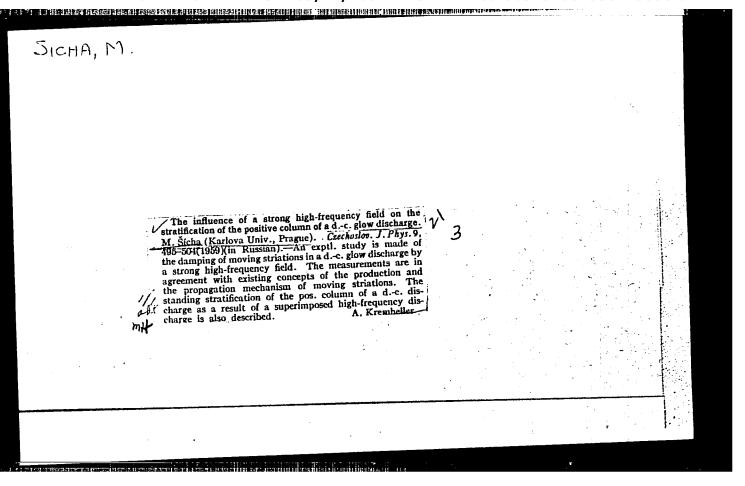
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electrodies - Electric Discharges in Gases and H Gas Discharge Apparatus.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 2, 1960, 3981

40 cm), in which was placed a discharge tube 2 cm in diameter, filled with mean at 2.1 mm mercury (the modulation frequency was 50 cycles). A photocell was used to measure the intensity of the light discharge at various points of the tube. An analysis of the results of the experiment has shown that along with the stationary stratification, stratification waves are produced upon ignition and extinction of the high frequency discharge. This confirms the idea that the moving and stationary layers are due to processes of the same character — Yu. V. Korshunov

Card 2/2





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Z/037/60/000/005/015/056 E192/E382

AUTHOR: <u>Šícha</u>, M.

TITLE: Measurement of the Concentration of Electrons and Their Collision Frequency by Means of a Toroidal Resonator

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1960, No. 5. p. 408

TEXT: A method of measuring the concentration and collision frequency of the electrons in the positive column of a DC glow discharge by means of a toroidal resonator is described. The method was used to measure the parameters of discharge plasma and the results were compared with those obtained by the standard microwave resonance method and the probe method.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra elektroniky a vakuové fysiky Karlovy university, Praha (Chair of Electronics and

Vacuum Physics of Charles University, Prague)

Card 1/1

SICHA, M.; VESELY, V.; STUDNICKA, J.; PROSTEJOVSKY, J.; NOVAK, M.

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Examination of the stationary and moving stratification in the neon discharge by means of local high-frequency field. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 12 no.12:919-929 '62.

1. Lehrstuhl fur Elektronik und Vakuumphysik, Karlsuniversitat, Prag (for all except Novak). 2. Physikalisches Institut, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag (for Novak).

STUDNICKA, J.; SICHA, M.; VESELY, V.; PROSTEJOVSKY, J.

The effect of stationary stratification on moving striations in a glow discharge in Ne. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.1:31-35 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Katedra elektroniky a vakuove fyziky, Karlova universita, Praha.

SICHA, M.

Measurement of the course of electron concentration in moving striations in neon. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.7:499-508 163.

l. Katedra elektroniky a vakuove fyziky, Karlova universita, Praha.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001550420008-6"

SICHA, M.; VESELY, V.

A study of the propagation of moving striations in inert gases by means of artificial feedback. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.9: 662-669 '63.

1. Katedra elektroniky a vakuove fyziky, Karlova universita, Praha.

ACCESSION NR: AP4033425

2/0055/64/014/004/0247/0255

AUTHOR: Sicha, M.; Vesely, V.; Novak, J.; Pekarek, L.

TITIE: Determination of the relaxation time of the electron temperature in the positive column of the electric discharge

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 14, no. 4, 1964, 247-255

TOPIC TAGS: relaxation time, electron temperature, electric discharge, electron density, positive column

ABSTRACT: A method of measuring the relaxation time of the temperature of electrons in the positive column of an electric discharge is described. The method uses measurements of the phase shift between the course of the electron temperature and that of the concentration of electrons in artificially excited moving striations of small amplitude. These data and the values measured for the electric field and temperature of the electrons in a homogeneous column are used to calculate the relaxation time of the electron temperature on the assumption that the diffusion of the electron temperature has no substantial influence on the time. The authors conclude that their results indicate that theoretical

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4033425

mastery of the layer phenomena in the positive column plasma has already opened new possibilities in plasma diagnostics. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Lehrstuhl fur Elektronik und Vakuumphysik der Karlsumiversitaet, Pragu(Chair of Electronics and Vacuum Physics, Charles University); Physikalisches Institut der Tschechosl. A. d.W., Pragu(Physics Institute, Czech. Academy of Sciences)

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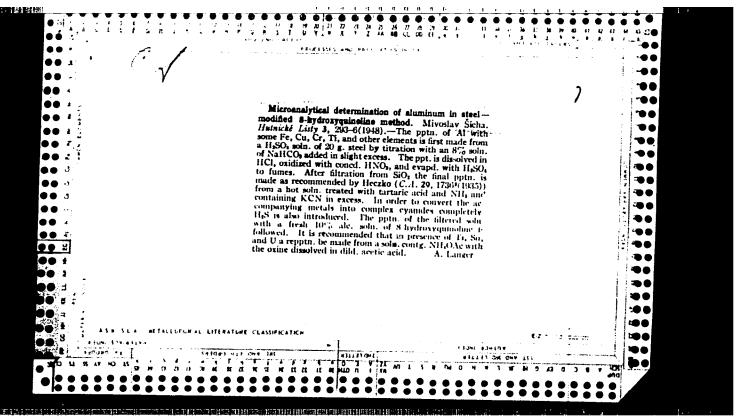
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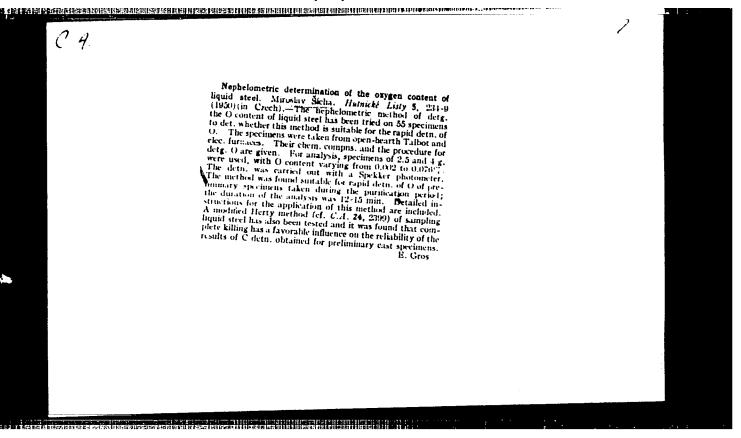
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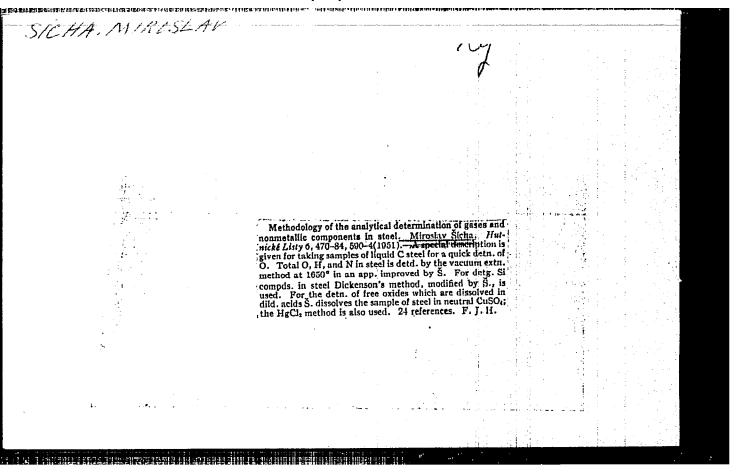
SICHA, Miroslav, kandidat technickych ved

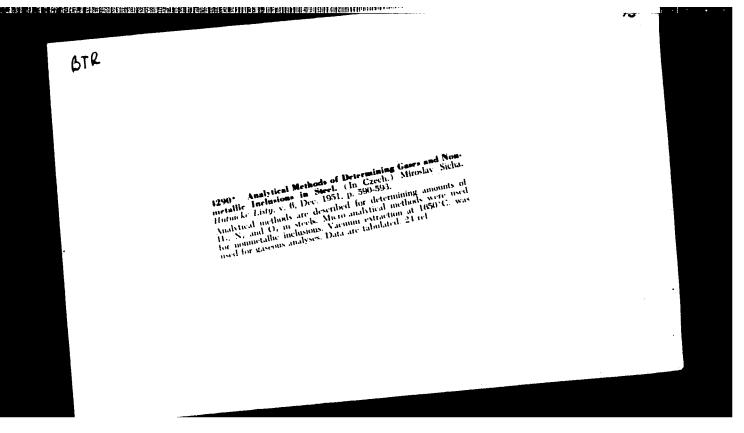
Supersonic detection of thick plate defects and their removal. Hut listy 19 no. 2: 108-117 F 164.

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava.









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Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute July 1954 Production of Steel

M. SICHA

The Study of Ron-Metallic Inclusions in Steel M. Sicha. (Humické Listy, 1963, 8, (10), 500-512; (11), 567-577). In-Czech]. A detailed study is made of inclusions, their relation to the mechanical properties of the steel, and their extraction and analysis by chemical and X-ray methods are discussed. The equipment required for analysis is described, and the results are considered with reference to the diagrams showing the refractive indices, colours, hardness, and phases of the MnO-SiO_x-Al_xO_x and other systems. Inclusions are classified into three groups: (1) Products of the deoxidation in the steel furnace; (2) products of reactions with the refractory lining; and (3) refractory grains removed from the lining by the errosive action of the liquid steel. The influence of aluminium additions on the quality of open-hearth and converter steels, and of additions of liquid siliconanganese on the deoxidation is discussed.—F. F.

SICHA, M.

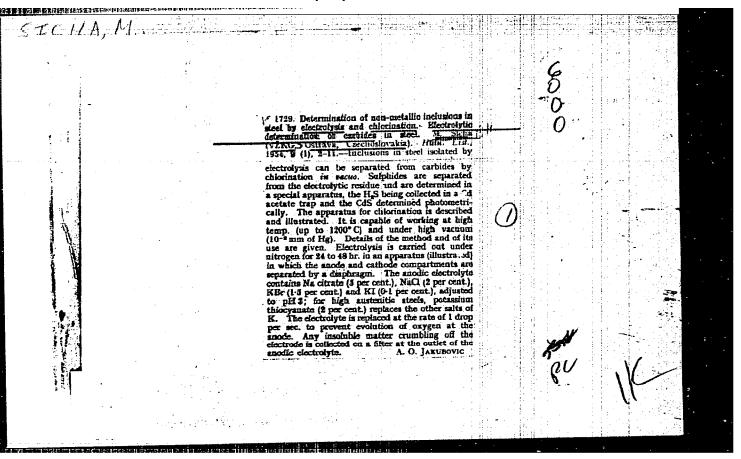
"Research on Nonmetallic Inclusions in Steel." p. 567, Brno, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1953.

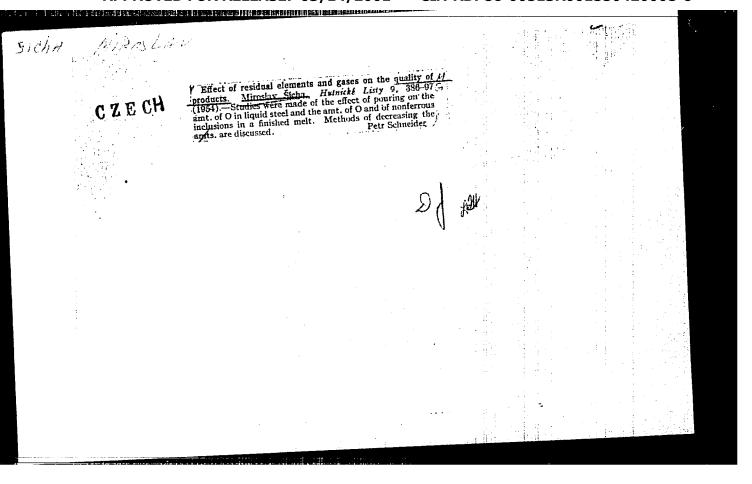
SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

SICHA, M.

Effect of the technology of smelting and casting steel on its quality. p. 542. SOVETSKA VEDA: HUTNICTVI, Prague, Vol. 3, no. 5, 1954.

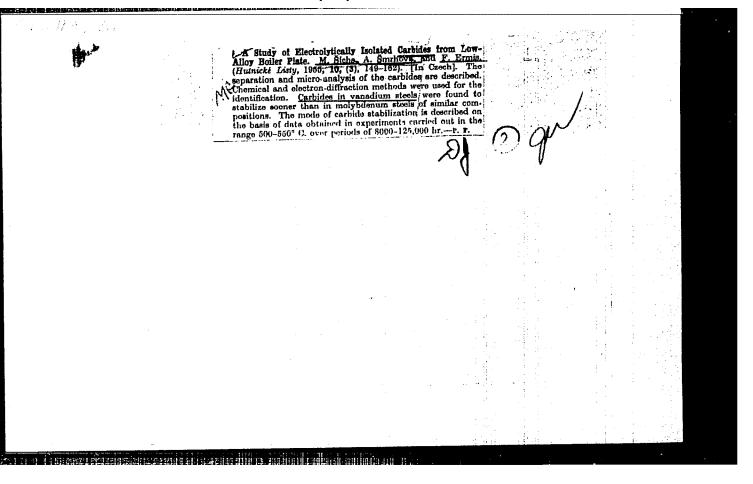
50: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956. Uncl.

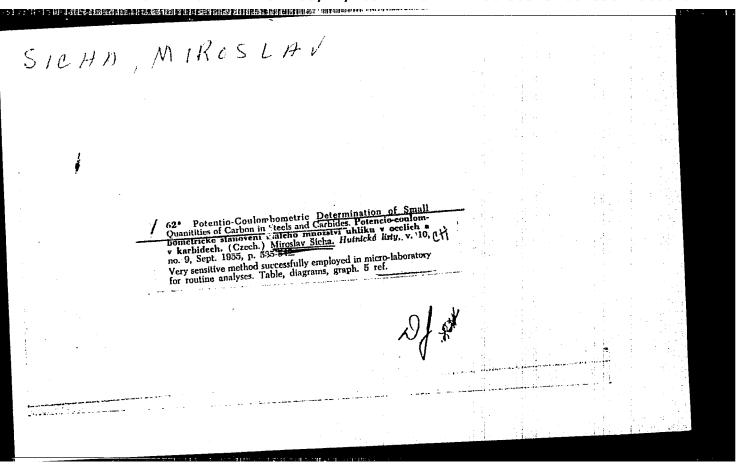


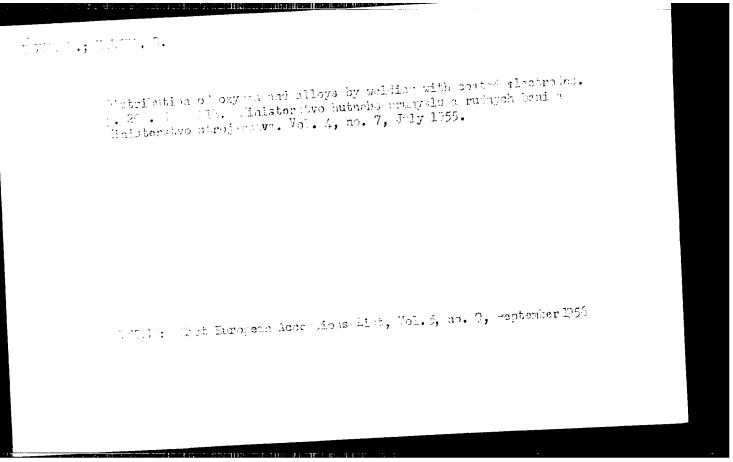


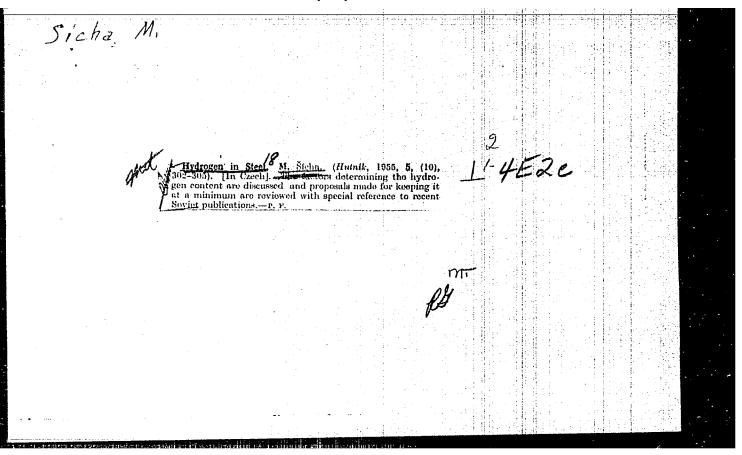
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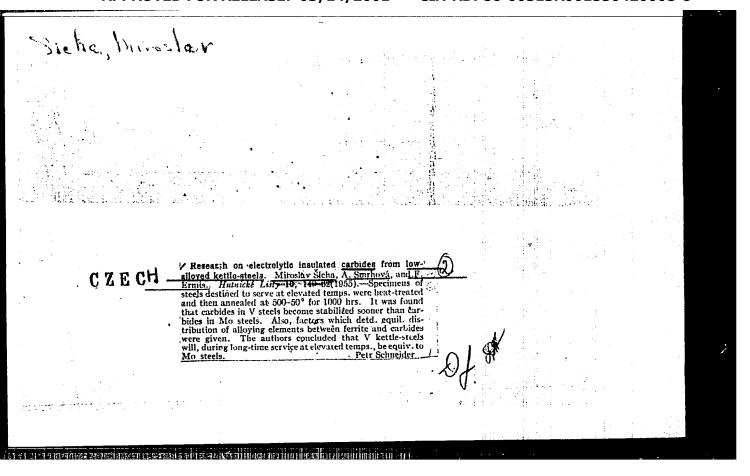
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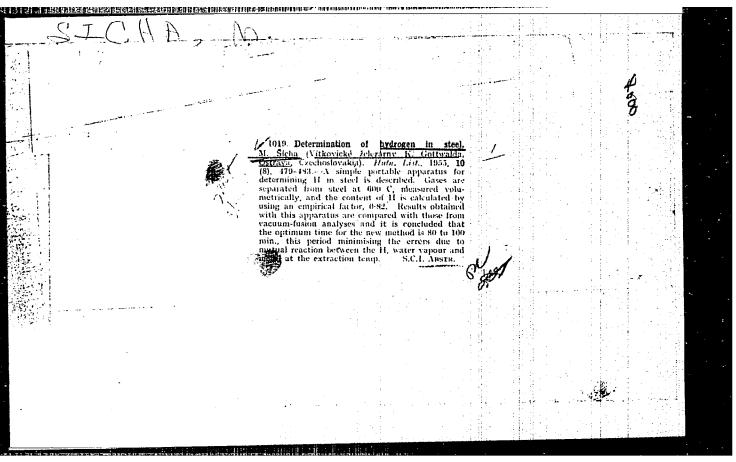


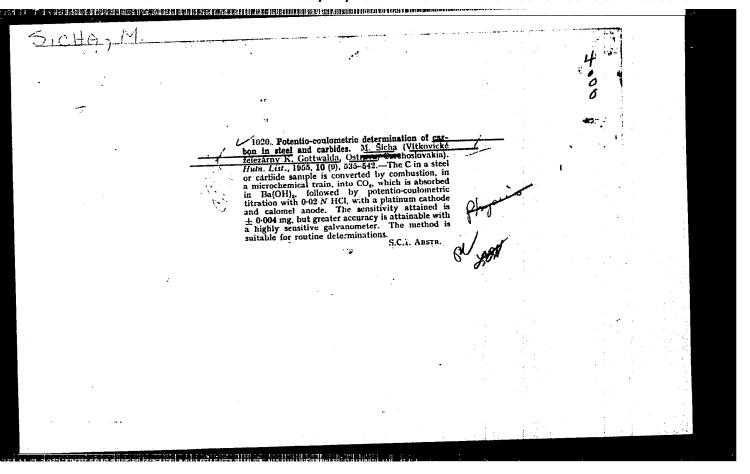


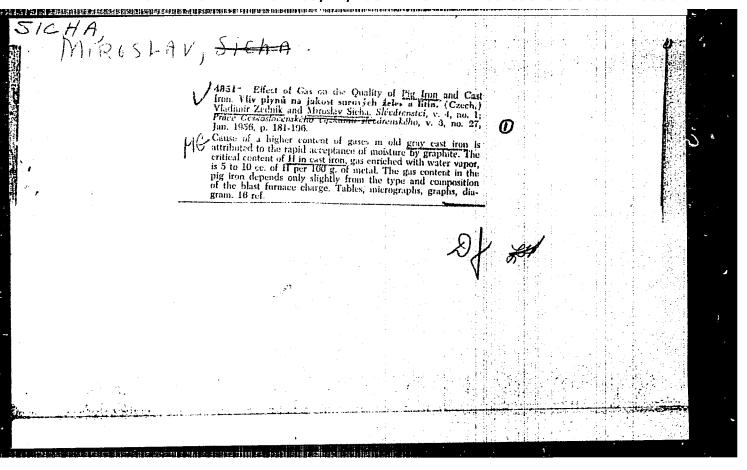






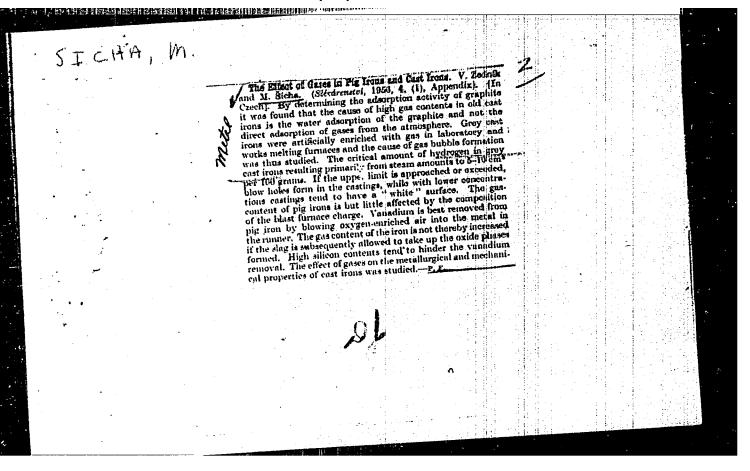






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SICHA, M.

Gases in welding metals.

P. 353. (ZVARANIE) (Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957

30: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

CZECH/34-59-1-7/28

Vodsedalek, Josef, Ing. and Sicho, Miloslav AUTHORS:

ระบางกระวัย การสารสาราชิกเกาะการกระบางกราชิกเกาะการกระบางการกระบางการกระบางการกระบางการกระบางการกระบางการกระบา

Properties of Chromium-Nickel Austenitic Steels Shaped TITLE:

at Low Temperatures (Vlastnosti chromnik vých austenitických ocelí tvářených za nízkých teplot)

PERIODICAL: Hutnické Listy, 1959, Nr 1, pp 38-43 (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: Paper read at the Conference "Czechoslovak Metallurgical

and Foundry Days 1958". Experiments were carried out on AKVS 18/8 Ti steels from two melts of the following compositions which were deformed at -196 C: 0.08% C, 0.67% Mn, 0.71% Si, 0.013% P, 0.005% S, 18.53% Cr, 9.48% Ni, 0.60% Ti and 0.11% C, 0.55% Mn, 0.69% Si, 0.010% P, 0.009% S, 18.95% Cr, 8.77% Ni, 0.60% Ti. It was found that this material has centain properties which are valuable for

material has certain properties which are valuable for highly stressed components. It has a high strength and

outstanding toughness, a high fatigue limit and relatively high internal damping; its resistance to cavitation is high and it also has a high resistance to seizing and corrosion. Therefore, this steel is very suitable for springs located in aggressive media, for

Card 1/2 turbine blades of the final stages which are exposed to

CZECH/34-59-1-7/28

Properties of Chromium-Nickel Austenitic Steels Shaped at Low Temperatures

humid steam, for compressor blades and for various valves, bolts etc. intended for operation in chemical equipment. The main question is what method should be used to obtain economically the necessary degree of shaping at such low temperatures. The solution is relatively easy for drawn wires and profiles; in some cases local shaping, for instance by means of rolls, In the paper results are given of tests relating to the following: metallographic would be adequate. investigations, thermal expansion, magnetic properties, fatigue strength (in tension-compression cycles), internal damping, resistance against erosion and cavitation, resistance to seizing, intercrystallite and There are 23 figures and 2 Tables and 14 references, 4 of which are Czech, 7 English, 2 Soviet, 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Státní výzkumný ústav materiálu a technologie, Praha (State Research Institute for Materials and Technology,

Prague)

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1958

Card 2/2

CZECH/34-59-6-12/23

Sicha, Miroslav Nephelometric Determination of the Oxygen Content in AUTHOR: TITLE:

Low Alloy Steels (Nefelometrické stanovení kysliku

v nizkolegovaných ocelích)

PERIODICAL: Hutnické Listy, 1959, Nr 6, pp 513-515 (Czechoslovakia)

In earlier papers (Refs 1-2) the author described rapid methods of determining oxygen in liquid carbon steels ABSTRACT:

which he designated (according to Swinden and Stevenson, Ref 3) as a nephelometric method, although turbidimetric would be a more correct expression. By means of that

method the oxygen content of liquid steel can be

determined in 15 min. In this paper the process of fast (20 to 25 min) turbidimetric determination of the

oxygen content in alloy steels is described. The method is based on the principle of killing a specimen of

liquid steel by adding 1% Al and turbidimetric liquid steel by adding 1% and turbidimetric measurement of the Al₂O₃ in the solution of the specimen produced in suitable acids. The disturbing effect

of the alloying elements (tinting of the solution) is eliminated by centrifuging a comparison solution (for

3 min at 4000 r.p.m.) and using a compensation method Card 1/2

s/123/62/000/017/001/006 A052/A101

AUTHORS:

Pluhar, Jaroslav, Sicho, Miroslav

TITLE:

The properties of Cr-Mo-V type heat-resisting stainless steel at

temperatures up to $600^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 17, 1962, 14 - 15, abstract 17A99 ("Material. sb. 1960. Čast 2". Statní výzkumný ústav

materiálu a technol. Prna, 1960, 7 - 24, Czech; summaries in Russian

and English)

The results are reported of a study of the effect of heat treatment and the amount and form of 6-ferrite separation on the impact toughness, fatigue TEXT: strength, internal friction, heat resistance, structure stability and the tendency to temper brittleness of 20Cr12 Mo2V type stainless steel in the 450 - $650^{\rm o}{\rm C}$ temperature range. The data obtained entitle to a conclusion that the steel of the said type, used for steam turbine blades for operation at 600°C, must contain not more than 10 - 15% 6-ferrite. Temperature regions of existence of intermetallide phases are established.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

s/137/62/000/006/121/163 A052/A101

9: 1

Vodšeďálek, Josef, Vystyd, Miloš, Tykva, Jaroslav, Váša, Čestmír,

AUTHORS:

Siche, Miroslav

Materials for gas turbine blades

FERTODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 56, abstract 61330 ("Material. sb. SVUMT. 1959". Praha, 1960, 57 - 114, Czechoslovakian;

Russian, English and German summaries)

The high-temperature alloy of Poldi AKNTs grade was investigated in a cast and forged state. Besides long-life strength of the material, relaxation, fatigue and damping, thermal expansion, heat conductivity, E and thermal impact TEXI: resistance of the material were determined. An investigation of the alloy in a forged state has shown that the values of mechanical and heat-resistance properties are in accordance with the literature data for nimonic-80A alloy. However, by means of a special heat treatment it was possible to achieve higher characteristics. The alloy is sensitive to stress concentrations on account of its low ductility at rupture. In a cast state the heat-resistance properties are good,

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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Z/037/60/000/005/016/056 E192/E382

Bakule, R., Sicha, M., Vesely, V. and Kracik, J.

AUTHORS: TITLE:

Complex Conductivity of Plasma in a DC Glow Discharge

in Neon

PERIODICAL: Ceskoslovensky casopis pro fysiku, 1960,

No. 5, p. 408

The measurement of the concentration and collision frequency in the positive column of a DC glow discharge in neon by the high-TEXT: frequency method is described. The results of the measurements show that the expression for the complex conductivity of plasma derived by Fange is applicable to the positive column of a DC glow discharge, It is also shown that the measurements can also be analysed by means of the Lorenz formula which is simpler for numerical calculations, The electron concentration evaluated from this formula is (within the range of experimental error) similr to that calculated from the Fange expression.

ASSOCIATIONS: Katedra elektroniky a vakuové fysiky Karlovy university, Praha (Chair of Electronics and Vacuum Physics of Charles University, Prague)

Fysikální ústav ČVUT, Poděbrady (Physics Institute

of CVUT, Poděbrady.

Card 1/1

80781

18.3200

Z/054/60/000/08/050/050 E073/E335

AUTHOR:

Sicha, Miroslav

Study of Hydrogen in Steel Heats in Basic Furnaces Fired

With Gas and With Oil TITLE:

Hutnické listy, 1960, Nr 8, pp 657 - 670 PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT: The Czech steel industry is changing over, to an increasing extent, to using oil as a fuel in furnaces, which is more economical (Ref 41). In this paper, the author deals with the problem of the quality of steel produced with fuel oil, particularly as regards the hydrogen content and the relative importance is determined of factors which govern the hydrogen content of steel. Since the hydrogen content of the melt depends to a certain extent on the $P_{\rm H_2}0$ the furnace atmosphere, the use of fuel oil atomised with

steam can have an unfavourable effect on the hydrogen content of steel and lead to more frequent occurrence of heats with flocculi. In the study described in this paper, the results are evaluated of 93 heats of carbon and alloy steels, in two steel works, produced in furnaces fired with gas and with oil in large basic Wellman and Talbot-type

Card1/4

30/31

Z/034/60/000/08/030/030

Study of Hydrogen in Steel Heats in Basic Furnaces Fired with Gas and with Oil

furnaces in which the "ore" process was applied and in basic open-hearth furnaces in which the "scrap" process was applied. The heats of carbon steels were finished in the ladle, whilst the heats of alloy steels were mostly finished in the furnace under a carbon-enriched slag. The results under a great variety of conditions are obviously of interest also for other works which are changing over to oil-firing of steel furnaces. The results are described in great detail, giving data on the fuel oils and gases used and on all the factors pertaining to the individual heats studied during the experiments. The conclusions can be briefly summarised thus: in large steel furnaces with

hearth-area loads exceeding 3.8 t/m^2 , the use of oil atomised by means of water vapour did not bring about an increase of the hydrogen content in the liquid steel and this is due to the fact that the hydrogen content determined prior to tapping the melt is considerably below in the atmosphere. the state of equilibrium with the

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z/034/60/000/08/030/030

Study of Hydrogen in Steel Heats in Basic Furnaces Fired with Gas and with Oil

In open-hearth furnaces with specific hearth-area loads of 1.7 t/m², heating with oil atomised by means of 7vapour brought about an increase to some extent of the hydrogen content of the steel prior to tapping since, in this case, the hydrogen content in the melt approaches, prior to content of tapping, the equilibrium state with the P_HO the atmosphere. In the case of alloy steel, finished under a carburised slag, the hydrogen content of the steel prior to tapping exceeds in some cases the equilibrium content. of the furnace atmosphere on The influence of the PH-0 the hydrogen content of the steel is determined in the first instance by the size of the boundary area between the bath and the atmosphere and by the physical and chemical properties of the slag. The authors evaluated also the influence of numerous other factors on the hydrogen content of the liquid steel, for instance, the MgO content of slag, the temperature, the moisture content of the slag-forming

Card3/4

Z/032/62/012/004/005/007 E073/E335

18.11.11

AUTHOR: Sicho, M.

TITLE: Utilization of 12% Cr steel for some machine parts

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, v.12, no. 4, 1962, 317

The report contains an analysis of the possibilities of TEXT: utilizing refractory chromium steels which have very good properties and are suitable for the construction of turbines and boilers, as material for tubes (with regard to the technological requirements to be met during production and welding), bolts and drawn turbine blades. The properties of drawn blade profiles have been verified experimentally. In the first stage tubes of diameter 52/5 mm from the steel Poldi AK2MV were put into production and their welding has been mastered. In the next stage their properties will be verified. 12% Cr steels are not sufficiently resistant to relaxation and therefore other types of Cr steels will have to be used for bolts. Research Report Z-61-1016, SVUMT, Prague, 1961. Abstracter's note: this is a complete translation.

Card 1/1

Z/055/62/012/008/001/001 I045/I345

16 2351

AUTHOR:

Sicha, Me

TITIE:

An application of a high frequency method of measuring the electron density in mensurements of the stratified

positive column of the d.c. glow discharge

PERIODICAL: Chekhoulovatokiy fizicheskiy zhurnal V. 12, no. 8, 1962,

632-644

The parameters of a microwave resonator into which a d.c. glow discharge tube is inserted depend on the electron density in the plasme contained in the tube. The author calculates the dependance of the high frequency output voltage of the resonator on the electron density in the plasma, both for the case of constant and electron-velocity dependent collision frequency of the electrons.
The relations derived show that, under certain limiting conditions, the amplitude of the high frequency output voltage is proportional to the electron density in the plasma, in the case of constant collision frequency. The proportionality is also valid in the case

Sard (1

Z/055/62/012/011/002/002 D234/D303

AUTHORS:

Šicha, II., Veselý, V. and Studnička, J.

TITLE:

artificial excitation of fast moving layers in Ne

by a high frequency field

PERIODICAL:

Chel:hoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, Geriya B,

v. 12, no. 11, 1962, 873-874

TEXT: Reasurements of layer width were carried out in discharge tubes 2 cm in diameter and 50-70 cm long. The width depends linearly on the field frequency. The product of longitudinal electric field strength E on the positive column and the layer width in resonance was computed in order to distinguish between the three layer types (this product is constant for each type). The results show that all three types (p-, r- and s-; L. Pekárek, H. Novak, Czech. J. Phys. 9, 1959, 401) can be excited in Ne. There is l figure.

ASSOCIATION:

Lehrstuhl für Elektronik und Vakuumphysik der Karlsuniversität, Prag (Department of Electronics and

Card 1/2

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Artificial excitation ...

Z/055/62/012/011/002/002 D234/D308

Vacuum Physics, Charles University, Prague)

SUBMITTED:

liay 15, 1962

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550420008-6 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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D256/D308

14 6

Šicha, II., Veselý, V., Studnička, J., Prostějovský,

AUTHORS. J. and Novák, M.

Investigation of stationary and traveling striated discharge in meon with local HF excitation TITL:

PERIODICAL:

Czechoslovak Journal of Physics, v. 12, no. 12,

1962, 919-929

The possibility was investigated of using the disturbance produced by a local III field in systematic studies of stationary and traveling striation of the discharge in inert gases. In the method developed by the authors the HE field interacted upon a limited part of the positive column of a d-c discharge originating stationary and traveling strata and striation waves. Discharge tubes 50 to 30 cm long were used applying across them a voltage adjustable from 200 V to 3 kV. The discharge current was controlled and stabilized with two pentode tubes in series with the discharge tube. The luminous pattern of the discharge was observed visually and tubes

Card 1/3

Z/055/62/012/012/004/004 D256/D308

Investigation of stationary ...

could be moved along and across the discharge tube by means of photoelectronmultiplier. A toroidal resonator operating in the 40 cm wavelength-band provided the local HF excitation. A double structure was observed in the stationary strata differing both in shape and amplitude; the amplitude of one structure against the other one increased with increasing discharge current, but at the same time the stationary strata were independent of the amount of HF power absorbed by the plasma. The striation waves were found to originate in the region of the HF excitation of the positive column. The resonance frequency of the moving strata was investigated as a function of the discharge current as well as the dependence of the wavelength upon the frequency. The frequency of the traveling strata in the striation wave and the resonance frequency of the artificially produced traveling strata were found to be equal within the accuracy of the measurements. The pattern of the discharge could be controlled by changing the modulation of the HF field. It was concluded that the possibility of employing the HF disturbance in the studies of striation in d-c discharges has been established. There are 7 figures and 1 table. Card 2/3

SICHA, Miroslav, kandidat technickych ved

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Determination of the origin of macroscopic inclusions in steel. Hut listy 17 no.7:479-489 Jl '62.

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava-Vitkovice.

SICHA, Miroslav, kandidat technicych ved

Determination of the origin of macroscopic inclusions in steel. Part 2. Hut listy 17 no.8:537-543 Ag '62.

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava-Vitkovice

Z/055/63/013/001/005/01 E032/E414

AUTHORS:

Studnička, J., Šicha, M., Vesely, V.

TITLE:

The effect of stationary stratification on moving

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striations in a glow discharge in Ne FERIODICAL: Czechoslovak Journal of Physics, Section B, v.13, no.1,

1963, 31-35

The effect of stationary stratification on the paramet of moving striations was investigated with the appearatus described previously (Czech. J. Phys. B 12 (1962), 919). The resonator with which the stratification was excited was supplied with high frequency power which was sufficient to maintain self-supporting modulated with a sine wave derived from a low frequency oscillator. The depth of modulation was sufficient to excite moving striations and was of the order of 10%. The second resonator was placed near the anode and was supplied from a constant amplitude source which was also sufficient to maintain a self-supporting high frequency discharge. Changes in the intensity of the glow in the stationary and moving strictions were measured with the aid of a photomultiplier which could be displaced along the discharge tube. Card 1/3

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The effect of stationary ...

2/055/63/013/001/005/013 E032/E414

The form of the stationary striations was established by measuring the d.c. component of the photomultiplier output which was proportional to the constant component of the radiation emitted by the discharge. The amplitude of the moving strictions was determined by measuring the alternating component across a load resistance. The velocity of the moving strictions was also determined with the aid of the movable photomultiplier and an Measurement of the amplitude of the moving oscillograph. striations showed that in the region of the maximum of the constant component of the emitted intensity (stationary layers). the amplitude of the alternating component was lower than otherwise. Thus, the moving striations are attenuated at points at which the stationary striations are present. The positions of the minima and maxima in the amplitude of the moving striations are independent of the frequency of the striations but do depend on the structure of the stationary stratification. The velocity of the striations reaches a maximum in the region where the intensity of the constant component of the light flux is a minimum and vice Thus, the results obtained in this work are in agreement Card 2/3

The effect of stationary ...

with those reported earlier (Csech. J. Phys. 9 (1939), 495) Moreover, it was found that in the uniform positive column the product of the wavelength of the moving strictions and the longitudinal component of the electric field is a constant for each type of moving strictions (M. Novak: Casch. J., Phys. B 10 (1960), 954). There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra elektroniky & vakuove fysiky KU. Prahe (Department of Electronics and Vacuus Physics.

Charles University, Prague)

SUBMITTED:

May 28, 1962

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4018062

Z/0034/64/000/003/0182/0194

AUTHOR: Sicha, Miroslav (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Appraisal of the technical importance of flaws detected in thick sheets by supersound

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 3, 1964, 182-194

TOPIC TAGS: supersonic detection, technical importance of flaw, thick sheet, radial strain, tangential strain, axial strain, normal temperature, high-pressure boiler, transportation, metallographic test

ABSTRACT: There are still no uniform and experimentally verified guidelines for appraising the technical importance of supersonic indications of flaws. The number and size of the admissible indications are, as a rule, agreed upon between the manufacturer of the sheet metal and his customer. The VZKG (= "Research....?") has subjected exports and the most important domestic deliveries of plate for high-pressure boilers to supersonic tests according to the technical delivery conditions of the Society of German Metallurgists dated October 1957, later revised. But the author knows of no publication other than two by Stolar (1961) that appraise

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4018062

experimentally the technical importance of supersonic indications as to the reliability of manufactured machinery. The paper describes the method of supersonic testing of thick sheets, the test material, the determination of the size of de- s fects, the appearance, choice and preparation of the samples; analyzes the results of radial, tangential and axial strain at normal temperature and up to 350C, and s the effect of thermal tension in widoning supersonically detected flaws; and compares these results with the computed strain on the mantle of a high-pressure boiler body under transportation conditions. The strips and samples were metallographically tested to ascertain the cause of the supersonic reflections and the real size of the flaws. These reflections up to an equivalent diameter of 2 mm were found to be due to lines of non-metal insertions of ordinary size and to have practically no effect on the results of strain in any direction, either at normal temperature or at the working heat of high-pressure boilers; but those above 2 mm reduced more or less the values of the radial-strain samples taken from the middle of the tested places. On the other hand, the results of the tangential and axial tests were practically unaffected by surface flaws parallel to the surface of the sheet at either normal temperature or up to 3500, so that more stringent requirements for supersonic purity are justified only if radial strains are pronounced in

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AF4018062

transportation. Original has 9 tables, 4 diagrams, 46 photos (including 16 oscillograms) and 5 equations.

ASSOCIATION: VZKG, Ostrava

SUEMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL:

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 034

Card 3/3

SICHA. Madimir, Dr.

Possibility of application of Pavlov's physiology in dental prosthetics. Cesk. stomat. Wo 4:129-134 Aug 54.

(IMSTAL PROSTHISIS Pavlovian physiol. application)

SICHA, Vladimir

Effect of physical effort on general conditions of rats with radiation sickness and jaw injuries. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.3:271-279 61.

1. Stomatologicka klinika; prednosta doc. MUDr. L. Sazama.

(JAWS wds & inj) (RADIATION INJURY exper) (EXERTION)

SICHA, Vladimir; BERAN, Jiri

Demonstration of copper ions in the dental pulp after the use of so-called cupric coment. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.3:323-331 161.

1. Stomatologicka klinika; prednosta doc. MUDr. L. Sazama Katedra soudniho lekarstvi; zast. prednosta MUDr. J. Beran.

(DENTAL MATERIALS) (COPPER metab)
(DENTAL PULP metab)

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SICHA, Vladimir

Properties of methylmethacrylate resins important in stomatological practice. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) (Suppl.) 4 no.4:339-373 *61.

1. Stomatologicka klinika; prednosta doc. MUDr. L. Sazama. (ACRYLIC RESINS)

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NAME, Given Names SICHA / LADIVIR Country: Czechoslovskia	(3)	
Academic Degrees: Stomatology Clinic (Stomatologicka klinika) Affiliation: KU (Charles University, Karlove University) Docent Leon SAZAMA, MD	Middle Interiors	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Source: Prague, Prakticke Zubni Lekarstvi, Vol 9, No 8,	Oct 1961) pp 241-	240
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SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Stomatology Clinic (Stomatologicka klinika) KU (Charles UniversITy, Karlove Affiliation: universita) Head /prednosta/ L. SAZAMA, MD Docent

Source: Prague, Prakticky Zubni Lekarstvi, Vol 9, No 8, Oct 1961; pp249-252

Data: "Jaw Fractures in Agriculture"

JEBAVY, Zdenek MSDr /SICHA, Vladimir MSDr, CSc /not identified/

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HRADIL, I.

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Department of Histology and Embryology, Medical F_a culty of Charles University (Katedra histologie s embryologii lekarske fakulty University Karlovy v Hradci Kralove), Hradec Kralove; Director: V. VRTIS.

Prague, Ceskoslovenska stomatologie, No 5, Sept 62, pp 314-319.

"A Contribution to the Histochemistry of Dental Pulp."

Co-authors:

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POSPISIL, M. Department of Anatomy, Medical Faculty of Charles University (Katedra anatomie...etc.) Hradec Kralove; Director: J. HROMADA, MD, DSc.; SICHA, V., Stomatological Clinic, Medical Faculty of Charles University (Stomatologicka Clinic, Medical, Hradec Kralove; Director: L. SAZAMA, Docent Dr. klinika...etc.), Hradec Kralove; Director: L. SAZAMA, Docent Dr.

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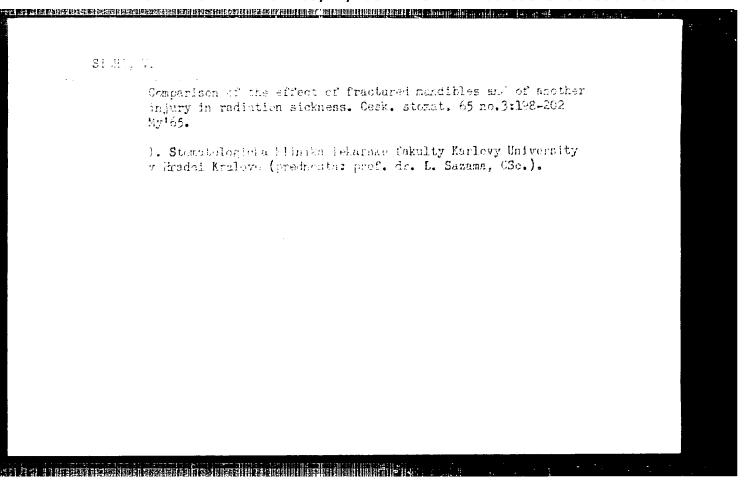
SHIKHA, Vladimir [Sicha, Vladimir]; SAZAMA, Leon

Effect of fatigue on the healing of mandibular fractures after irradiation. Gesk. otolaryng. 12 no.6:21-83 D'63.

1. Stomatologicheskaya klinika Meditsinskogo fakul'teta v Gradtse Kralove; rukovoditel': prof. dr. med. L.Sazama, kand.med.nauk.

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SICHA, V.

Is insufficient nourishment in radiation disease the main cause of malignancy in trauma of the jaws. Cesk. stomat. 65 no.6:453-457 N 165.

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1. Stomatologicka klinika lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove (prednosta prof. dr. L. Sazama, CSc.).

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SICHA, V.; NOVAK, L.

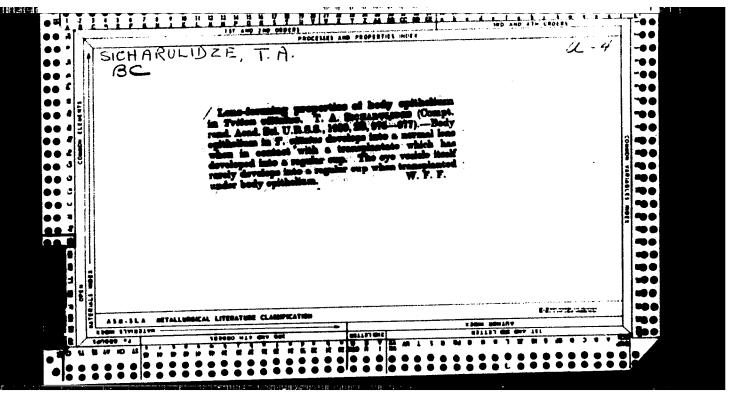
Foreign bodies in the maxillary sinus as a complication of dental root canal therapy. Cesk. otolaryng. 12 no.5:293-296 0 163.

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l. Stomatologicka klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. dr. L. Sazama.

(MAXILLARY SINUS) (FOREIGN BODIES)

(ENDODONTICS) (SINUSITIS)



An experiment in the transplantation of embryonic epidermis to replace normal and cataractal eye lenses in adult mammals. Folia biol 8 no.3:181-198 *60.

1. Chair of Embryology of the Moscow State University. Director: Prof. Dr. V.V.Popov. Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR, Tiflis. Director: Prof. Dr. D.N. Kobachidze.

(EPIDERMIS)
(EYE)
(CATARACT)
(MAMMALS)